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POLAND

Some members of the free trade union delegation that held lengthy negotiations with Premier Pinkowski on Friday apparently remained behind in Warsaw to attempt to work out details of the oral understandings they claim were reached.

Most other Solidarity leaders were scheduled to meet in Gdansk last night to review last week's negotiations and to plan future strategy. They probably were primarily concerned with their appeal to the Supreme Court of a lower court's unilateral alteration of Solidarity's charter.

It remains unclear whether the union appeal has been submitted and whether 10 November, the date by which the regime pledged court action, will mark a critical date in the appeal process. A court official yesterday suggested that Solidarity could appeal to a second Supreme Court panel if it were dissatisfied with the decision of the first.

Union leaders are still threatening a strike decision on 12 November if the court has not acted to their satisfaction. One leader, nevertheless, said yesterday that Solidarity has ruled out a general strike in favor of selective local work stoppages.

Production Prospects

Prospects for Poland's consumers dimmed as Warsaw acknowledged Sunday that meat production next year will fall to about 2.2 million tons. This is over 300,000 tons less than anticipated this year and 450,000 tons below the 1979 production level.

Severe fodder shortages are cited as the cause of the impending decline, which regime spokesmen say cannot be offset by planned imports of 8 million tons of grain and of unspecified amounts of fodder. Poland's grain harvest this year was below average and the potato crop--a key component of the feed supply for livestock--is now expected to be 50 percent lower than last year's level--not 30 percent as reported a few weeks ago.

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Lack of fodder, Warsaw reports, is causing widespread slaughter of animals that will reduce the size of Poland's livestock supply for some time. Officials acknowledge that the number of pigs will not increase until 1982, even under favorable circumstances, while cattle herds will continue to decline until at least 1983.

The current distress slaughtering may produce a temporary increase in the availability of meat but will cause subsequent shortages for a prolonged period.

Other negative agricultural developments include:

--Public disclosure that rain-induced delays in planting have hurt the outlook for the winter grain crop. A large area of land remains unplanted, threatening harvests not only for next but beyond as well.

Warsaw is experiencing increasingly tight food supplies.

The news from industry is also discouraging. Electric power shortfalls this winter, officials predict, will be worse than usual. Lack of fuel--both coal and oil--poor quality fuel, and shortages of spare parts are among the reasons cited. Coal production is lagging and estimates of the decrease from 1979 to 1980 range from a few percent to 15 percent.

The brunt of the effort to meet competing needs for coal from the external sector and the domestic economy is apparently falling on exports. Shipments of Polish coal to Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary apparently ceased entirely as of the end of September. Coal exports to the non-Communist world--Poland's major hard currency earner--have been cut back. Preference is given to countries willing to prepay or accompany their purchases with extension of loans.

Warsaw is now requesting rescheduling not only of principal but of interest payments as well to ease its external financial plight.

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